FRANCE.

Another Great Sortie from Paris.

German Positions Carried East of the City.

THE FRENCH REPULSED AT BOURGET.

Herald Special Report from the Loire.

Prince Frederick Charles' Communications Reported Cut.

German Advance on the Army of the North.

French Sarprised and Beaten at Langres.

ANOTHER SORTIE FROM PARIS.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Operations Resumed-Sortle of the French-Germans Driven from Their Positions-French Repulsed at Bourget-Successes of Ducrot-General Particulars.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 23, 1870. Advices from Paris of the night of the 21st bring the official report of the recent military operations. The report savs:-

ANOTHER SORTIE-PRENCH SUCCESSES.

Operations were resumed to-day, and only ceased at nightfall. On the right Generals Mairo and Blaise occupied Neully-sur-marne, Villa Evrard and Maison Blanche, all to the east of Paris. The fire of the enemy was silenced at all points.

A REPULSE AT FOURGET. It is also stated that after a short combat, in

which General Fave was wounded, the troops from St. Denis, under Admiral La Roucière, carried Bourget, to the north of Paris, but were unable to hold the place, and retreated, having captured 100 DUCROT'S ADVANCE.

The forces of General Duerot were also engaged south of the city in a violent artillery action against Mont Ablon and Biancmesnii, and at night Ducrot occupied Groslay and Drangy.

A FEINT.

General Noel made a feint on the side of Mont Valerien (west of Paris) against Montretont, and Chief of Battation Faur occupied the island of Chiard, in the Seine. The moullized National Guard fought with the troops in these engagements and displayed great ardor. THE LOSSES.

The garrison of St. Denis and the marines lost

considerably in attacking Bourget, but the losses of the other troops were not heavy. TROCHU.

General Trochu remains outside the city with the UERNAN REPORT-SEA

A despatch from Versailles states that on Tuesday the fire from the fortifications of Paris was active but ineffective.

During the cannonage a sortie was made by the Prench against the Prussian Guard and the Twelfth corps (Saxons). The fighting justed several hours. The German loss was small,

OPERATIONS ON THE LOIRE.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HEBALD. Blois Crowded-Intermittent Fighting-Stragalers-Preparing to Skedaddle-The Pras-

sians Expected. LONDON, Dec. 23, 1870. I have received the following letter from the NEW YORK HERALD correspondent at Blois, dated De-

cember 19. Your correspondent writes :-BLOIS CROWDED. This city (Blois) is crowded and has not been so

much excited, probably, since the memorable assembly of the States General, held just preceding the war of the League. Troops of all arms, innumerable teams, supply trains, ambulance wagons and thousands of stragglers are jumbled up in an

INTERMITTENT FIGHTING.

That military misery-intermittent fighting-has continued without any concentrated force since the capture of Orleans. Constantly feeling the French lines, the Prussians have lost no opportunity to break them, and they have certainly been watched with a vigilance equal to their own. On the right the skirmishing extended to Salbris, south of the Lotre, and on the left from the neighborhood of Meung to Marchenoir. On Wednesday and Thursday fighting was lively along the line, especially to the left of Marchenoir. STRAGGLERS.

Riding in the direction of the contest to-day it was difficult to find a pathway through the stragglers. But even their immense numbers did not indicate the proportions of to-day's fight. On the contrary, the stragglers were from the Sixteenth and Seventeenth corps alone, and did not represent the entire army. As the Prussians sent shells into Blois to-day these stragglers were making vigorous efforts to find a place of safety.

PREPARING TO EVACUATE BLOIS.

The commander of Blois has evidently small confidence in his ability to keep the Prussians out of the place. The wagons are under orders for a point west of Blois. Regiments of infantry are kept standing in the streets all night, and regiments of cavalry, with their horses ready caparisoned, afford evidence of preparations to skedaddle.

THE PRUSSIANS EXPECTED.

It is expected that the Prussians will arrive on the south bank of the Loire, as they have pushed the line vigorously there. At night a gap was cut in the bridge and some preparations were made to defend the passage of the river at various points. The preparations are peculiarly foolish. Running from the bridge is a broad, straight street, at the end of which one hundred steps lead to a height in the thickly populated portion of the city. A number of brass pieces were posted on this height, with the expectation of annoying the coming foe, but they could not prevent the passage, nor inflict material

damage. Their only effect was to draw a return fire, which led to the explosion of hundreds of shells against houses filled with wounded men and women and children. Perhaps it is proper to kill Prussians even at this cost, but if the French resistance was equally as desperate in the open country these massacres in cities would be unnecessary.

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

No Germans at Tours-Reported Cutting of Prince Frederick Charles' Communications-Prussian Advance on the Army of the North-French Surprised at Langres-Defeat of Mobiles-Gambetta at Lyons.

LONDON, Dec. 23, 1870. A telegram from Bordeaux, dated to-day, states that a despatch from Tours, bearing date of the evening of the 22d and signed by the Mayor, informs the Department of the Interior that no more Prussians have entered the Department of Indre-et-Loire, and that these who were there have proceeded towards Blois, without entering Tours.

FRENCH CLAIM OF SUCCESS OVER PRINCE PREDERICE CHARLES.

The French claim to have severed Frederick Charlest communication, and to have captured 2,000 prisoners as the Germans were leaving Tours. They also report that the Army of the Lore has made a successful union, and is now 300,000 strong and

PRUSSIAN ADVANCE ON THE ARMY OF THE NORTH. A Prussian column has been observed approaching Poulzicout and Rheims. It is supposed to be on the march for Laon, LaFere and Chaumy to attack the French Army of the North.

ready for the offensive.

FRENCH SURPRISES AT LANGRES. The Germans, under General Count Von der Gottz, have surprised the French at Langres, in the Department of the Haute Marne, and driven them from their position with heavy loss. Many prisoners and

a large quantity of arms and baggage were taken.

DEFEAT OF GARDES MOBILES. A body of Mobiles have been defeated by the Hanoverlans, under General de Voigts-Rheiz, bevond Monnale, a town in the Department of Indre-et-Loire, eight miles north-northeast of Tours.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS FROM CHERBOUG. A telegram from Cherpourg, dated yesterday, states that a force of 1,000 men, fully equipped, left that day for the fleid. Arms and contoments arrive in targe quantities. The blockade of Honfleur has

GAMBETTA'S RECEPTION AT LYONS.

M. Gambetta was received at Lyons with the warmest acclamations and a universal request that the fullest measure of justice be accorded to the wretches who have disturbed the order of the city. Several persons have been arrested for complicity in the assassination of M. Fone.

LYONS INDIGNANT. A telegram from Lyons, 22d, says the entire popu

lation is indignant at the murder of M. Fone, Chief of Battalion of the National Guard, and that the funeral was attended by all classes of the people.

WITHIN THE WALLS OF PARIS.

The Distress Occasioned by a State of Siege.

Beggars in the Streets-Their Appeals Responded Whom-Rents Free-Parisian Street Scenes - Much Misery - The Amazons of Paris.

The distress occasioned by the state of siege in which Paris has now been for more than two months is very great. Many of the shops are entirely closed, and in all the number of hands have been reduced. There are innumerable beggars in men who beg are poor cripples, and expose some corporeal deformity that prevents them being drawn

THE POOR VAGRANTS. There is one point in the French character which strangers cannot fall to remark. beggar seldom asks in vain. I have seen a group to Cardes Mobiles around an unfortunate, each of whom has given something from his scantily lined purse. In various parts of Paris cantines and soun kitchens have been established to supply the poor with food at a reasonable rate. At the present time thousands of persons are forced to avail themselves of the advantages they offer, who, before the war, were able to earn a respectable livelihood.

PARIS IS TOPSY-TURVY now. Many of the large apartments in the most fashionable quarters of the town are inhabited by persons who have taken refuge in Paris from the country and working people from the faubourgs. They inhabit the enormous elegantly painted and sabots and bleuses contrast strangely with the dece rations. Salons are turned into laundries, and ragged lines hung out to dry on the balconies. From the windows and balconies of the upper stories o one of those new houses in the rue de Lafavette. looking over Baron Rothschild's garden, stockings. shirts and female under linen of every description were dangling when I passed yesterday. It is some thing to have a roof over their heads, but the poor require food, and the cantines are a great boon In no quarter of Paris do they render more service than in the Third arrondissement-the Temple-one of the principal centres of Parisian industry. In that district the cantines work admirably, and deserve special notice. There are at present six teen, but the number will be increased to twentyfour. Upwards of 15,000

PERSONS ARE NOW DAILY SUPPLIED WITH FOOD. but the supply is not equal to the demand. There are between 150 and 200 employed in the cantines. A room having been obtained from a house proprie tor, a stove, a counter for the distribution and two or three benches are installed therein for the persons waiting their turn to be supplied. Tables there are The distribution is made by a woman cook and two assistants in each room; the accounts and checks are kept at the Matrie. Nothing is sold at the cantine, and persons desirous of obtaining food must first obtain, at the Mairie, tickets, which are available at any cantine in the district. They are of different colors, and entitle the bearer to receive either of the following portions:—Half a litre of soup or fity grammes of meat, 200 grammes of rice, 175 grammes dried vegetables, 500 grammes of bread.

HOW THE DISTRIBUTION IS ARRANGED.

grammes dried vegetables, 600 grammes of bread.

How the distribution is armade per day—from ten to twelve and from rout to six o'clock. The cantines are also opened from eight till half-past nine A. M. and from two to half-past tilree P. M. for the issue of numbers indicating the order in which each will be served. When the distribution of feed is made a National Guard takes his position near the counter, cails out the number, tells the cook the quantity and quality of the portions required and places the vouchers in the till, which is taken every evening to the Mairie for examination. Simple as this service appears, it requires great organization, of which the public is not aware. It may be divided into branches—the material and the distribution of free tickets. The first is composed of a director, who occupies himself with the general supervision, the choice of localities for the cantines, their fittings, the connections with the chief administration for the provisions and credita; a member of the committee, who examines the demands for relief, purchases provisions and acts as treasurer general; a member who, assisted by several subordinates, keeps the accounts of each canteen, examines the vouchers which have been presented to see if they tally with the food supplied and pays for all goods bought and the salaries of the persons

employed; an inspector general, who regulates the supplies for each canteen and supervises the uniform working of the whole.

The second branch of the service is composed of a contral committee of twenty members, at the Marie, and twelve sub-committees of the sections into which the arrondissement is divided. The sub-committees are each composed of two or three members, Persons anxi ons to obtain free tickets must first attend the Central Committee. The name, profession, residence and number of persons composing the family of the applicant having been inscribed on a printed form, a number of tickets sufficient for two days is given in return without further question, and he is told to return again. A house visitor then makes inquiries, and inscribes his observations on the margin of the form. On his report the Central Committee decides whether or not the applicant is deserving of assistance. If deserving he receives a card bearing the address of the sub-committee to which he must apply every second day to receive tickets for food. The form containing his name and other particulars is then copied—one copy being kept by the Central Committee, the second forwarded to the sub-committee. Should the latter not feel satisfied with the report of the visitor further inquiry is made. Persons are also permitted to purchise tickets. Indeed, the necessity is so apparent of affording an opportunity for families throw out of work to obtain food, not as a charity, but in a manner which wit not wound the feelings of the working classes, that it is proposed to establish card nes, in which no gratuitous tickets will be received.

An incident of the visitor further my out of work to obtain food, not as a charity, but in a manner which wit not wound the feelings of the working classes, that it is proposed to establish card nes, in which no gratuitous tickets will be received.

ing classes, that it is proposed to establish conditions, in which no gratuitous tickets will be received.

An incident of the street, who was formerly in a large way of business and lived in good style some few years since. A twist in the wnest of forture runed him. Until the war was declared he struggled on and supported minself respectably as a commission agent, but the siegelas pressed heavily on him and all his friends have left. His clothes have been brushed threadbare, his hat still affects to shine feebly and his boots are polished. He looks scruuniously clean and respectable. In course of conversation he told me that he had gone early to the market. A turnip had taken his fancy—It made the poor old gentleman's mouth water. He asked the price—five sous. "I could not adord the luxury," he said. "There are two of us in the family. I went home without it to breakfast." You may not be aware of it, but I have the bump of curiosity extraordinarily developed and was unable to restation in the or the total of the large of the said of the said of curiosity extraordinarily developed and was unable to restation. When did you have for breakfast." The

went home without it to breakfast." You may not be aware of it, but I have the bump of curiosity extraordinarily developed and was unable to resist saying, "What did you have for breakfast." The oid gentieman repued, with hesitation, "Why, this morning we only had four potatoes between us." To-day he breakfasted with me, but it was with much difficulty I made him agree to do so.

THERE IS MICH MISERY IN PARIS, but the people bear up bravely, and really appear to delight in making the best of a bad business. The government has at last issued a requisition for all the potatoes in Paris and the faubourgs. All persons having stores of potatoes are required to declare the quantities in their possession at the Mnistry of Commerce within five days or they will be confiscated. This order ought to have been given long since, for most exorbitant prices have been emanded. I know a person who paid six francs and a half for forty-four potatoes. Another decree announces that in order to economize the gas for national purposes the supply will be cut off from all private and public estabilishments on the 30th inst. On and after that date we go to bed and get up with the sun.

on and after that date we go to bed and get up with the sun.

THE AMAZONS OF PARIS,
In martial costumes, Tyrolean hats and swords at their sides, who threatened to mount the guard on the ramparis, and, if need be, extirpate the Prusians, were cut short in their enthusiasm, firstly by M. de Keratry and secondly by his successor, as Prefect of Folice, M. Edmond Adam, neither of whom seems to have been semiciently impressed with the charms of the fair sex. The Eves of the Eighteenth arrondissement are, however, of the Irrepressible order, and have again launched themselves before the public under the title of the "Republican Vigilance Committee," a fresh edition, rebound, corrected and revised, of the recent Amazons of Paris, who were, in fact, a reprint of the "Vesuvians of 184s." The Amazons of Paris no longer insist on mounting guard, but confine themselves to issuing decrees.

Their first decree, of some length, terminates with Their first decree, of some length, terminates with "Vive la Commune?" "Vive la Republique Universelle!" and is signed by the President, Louise Micnel; the Vice President, and sixtseen members of the amilable committee. They demand all vacant apartments for clitzens without shelter, and the wine and fuelleft therein for the sick; the abolition of religious workshops and houses of prostitution; the church bell; of Montimatre for cañona! Impartial returns of the aged and infirm, so that the republic shall not be deceived; professional schools graits; communal workshops and democratic asylums; sorties of citizens, protected by the National Guard, to gather regetables, the produce to be distributed by the mayors and vigilance committees; the National Guards to be fed like sodiers, at the expense of the State, and their pay given to their families, so that their wives, children and mothers shall not die of cold and hunger during their absence.

THE IMPEACEMENT OF GOV. HOLDEN.

ing of the Court of Impeachment-Arraignment and Answer of Governor Holden-Thirty Days Allowed the Accused to Prepare for Trial-the Court Adjourned to January BALKION, N. C. Dec. 23

Upon the announcement of the arrival of Chica fustice Pearson, of the State Supreme Court, this morning, the Senate appointed the hour of twelve o'clock M. to organize the High Court of Impeach ment and arraign the Governor. At that hour the Cnief Justice made his appearance in the Senate Chamber, when, upon invitation of President Warren pro tem., he came forward to the chair, the senate courteously standing to receive him. Upon taking the chair Judge Pearson said he came at the summons of the Senate to take part in the or ganization of a High Court of Impeachment. He remarked he did not think it necessary that should take the oath on this occasion, that which he had already taken being, in his estimation, sufficient. This precedent was established by Mr. Chase in th trial of President Johnson and unless the Senate was of opinion it was necessary that he should be sworn he would not now take the oath. The Senate concurred in the views of the Chief Justice. The roll was then called and the following oath administered to each Senator, who repeated it after the

T swear truly and impartially to try and determine the charges in the articles of impeachment against william W. Hoiden, Govern'r of the State of North Carolina, under the constitution and laws thereof, and according to the evidence. So help me God. The following rules were then adopted to govern

First—The Clerk of the Senate shall act as Clerk of the Court of Impeachment, and shall record the proceedings of the court in the same manner as the

Second—The doorkeeper of the Senate shall execute all orders of the presiding officer, and he may employ such assistance as may be necessary.

Third—Counsel for both parties shall be admitted to appear and be heard upon the articles of impeachment.

Fourth—Before proceeding to the trial on each day the following proceamation shall be made by the Doorkeeper of the Senate:—

"O yes! O yes! All persons are commanded to keep silence, on pain of imprisonment, while the Senate of North Carolina is sitting upon the trial of articles of impeachment against William W. Holden, Governor of the State of North Carolina."

The Chief Justice then announced the Court of Impeachment organized, and commanded the Doorkeeper to make the above proclamation, and a notice of the organization was sent to the House of Representatives, after which a recess was taken until one o'clock P. M. At that hour the Court againfmet, and the managers of im peachment presented themselves and were seated n the main aisle, confronting the Chief Justice. Process was then issued against Governor Holden. who shortly after made the fellowing response through Mr. Badger, one of seven counsel employed

to defend him:-Mr. CHIEF JOSTICE-William W. Holden, Governor Mr. Cause Jestice—William W. Holden, Governor of North Carolina, having been served with a summons to appear before this honorable court, sitting as a Court of Impeachment, to answer certain articles of impeachment found and presentee against me by the honorable the House of Representatives of the State of North Carolina, do hereby enter my appearance by my counsel, Richard C. Badger, who has my warrant and authority therefor, and who is instructed by me to ask of this honorable court a reasonable time for the preparation of my answer to said articles. The time has been so shert since my impeachment that I have not yet received reto said articles. The time has been so shert since my impeachment that I have not yet received replies from other members of ane bar to whom I have written requesting them to appear as my counsel in this honorable court. I, therefore, respectfully ask that they may be hereafter added to the counsel already employed by me. After a careful dyamination of the articles of impeachment and consultation with my counsel I am satisfied that at least thirty days will be necessary for the preparation of the days will be necessary for the preparation of manswer, and I respectfully ask that it may be allowed.

W. W. HOLDEN.

On motion it was ordered that the respondent file his answer to the articles of impeachment on or before the 23d day of January, 1871, and that the managers of impeachment file their replication thereto within six days thereafter, and that the matter stand for trial on the 30th day of January, 1871. The Chief Justice gave notice that the Court would stand adjourned until the 23d of January. The managers and counsel for the Governor retired During the proceedings the lobbies werethronged by a large and deeply interested crowd of spectators. The Governor pro tem., the Treasurer and other State officials were on the floor.

A count of noses shows that the democrats lack one of a two-thirds majority in the Senate, but they are c indent of the election of another nemocrat, and perhaps two, which will give the party the ne-

cessary majority to convict, if some of them do not prove recreant. The republicans seem hopeful of

LORD LYONS.

Interview Between the British Ambassador and a Herald Correspondent.

The Chateau Rigny-The Eastern Quar Jn-France Will Maintain the Treaty-War Would be Bad for England-America Would Gain a Monopoly of the Breadstuffs of the World-Privateering-Horse Flosh-Paris-Washburne-English Captives from French Ballcons.

Tours, Dec. 7, 1870. great events transpiring here is Lord Lyons. Learnng the locality of his residence I drove last evening beyond the Loire, and after traversing the country road for two mues I stopped in front of the chateau Rigny, a most elegant and capacious residence situated on a commanding height. It is here that Lord Lyons lives, and it is also here that all business tion about the place; it is simple, commodious and yet rich. My card was borne to the genial Embassador and in a moment I was admitt ence chamber, and was soon seated before a comfortable English fire, and the only one, I beheve, in Tours. Lord Lyons was pleasant hospitable, and wore his habitual smile. He has little changed since leaving the United States, and appeared in robust and vigorous health. After mutual salutations, I remarked to his lordship that Europe had seldom been so suddenly agitated as by the reopening of the Eastern question, and that I visited him, as the correspondent of the HERALD, to obtain such an expression of his opinion as diplomatic usage would permit. His lordship

CORRESPONDENT-Will these late suc cesses, if they be material for France, simplify the Eastern ques

tion?
Lord Lyons—Tes, sir, in a great measure.
Cornespondent—My Lord, do you believe that
France would co-operate with the other co signatory
Powers in maintaining the inviolability of the Treaty

Lord Lyons—Entirely so; entirely so.
Coursespondent—And what is the precise status of the Eastern question? Does it look like war?
Lord Lyons—No, sir; there is no doubt but that it will be peaceably settled; none at all.
Coursespondent—But, in the event of war, a question with America might be raisea?
Lord Lyons—War would be bad for England in this sense—it would give America the monopoly of all the breadstuffs of the world—a trade now divided between the commerce of America and Russia. By closing the Black sea the outlet of the breadstuffs of the East is sealed up.
Coursespondent—But I see that the English press is raising a question as to privateers from America for single preying upon British commerce, and the result of such an action as leading to a war between the two Powers?
His Lordship made no tangible response to this,

Powers?

His Lordship made no tangible response to this, though it seemed to me that he indicated that such an event would never occur.

Cornespondent—My Lord, has any action been taken to secure the release of the English captives taken in the balloon which descended in the Prussian lines about Paris?

Lord Lyons—I do not think they will be executed. If they were to be we should have known it ere this. There have been great many executions during the war, Francs-tircurs and Gardes Nationale have been shot, and with them the question raised is, were they properly aniformed?

shot, and with them the question raised is, were they properly aniformed?

CORRESPONDENT—I was in Paris during the siege, Lord LYONS—How did you leave Mr. Washburne His health is not always good.

CORRESPONDENT—No, my Lord; Mr. Washburne overworks himself. He is a fatthful representative, Lord LYONS—How did you like horse meat?

CORRESPONDENT—Not well; it was tough, too unsavory, and received no hospitable reception from my stomach.

my stomach,

The Conversation continued on various matters,
and as I did not believe Lord Lyons could tell me the
Issue of the next battle or delineate the terms of
peace. I took my leave from one of the most accomplished ambassadors in the world.

I have reason to believe that Lord Lyons will excreise a strong influence on the dimouement of
tims war, whatever that denouement may be.

BOSTON, HARTFORD AND ERIZ RAUROAD.

of Messachusetts Authorizing the comple-

The case of the Boston, Hartford and Eric Ralload, on a petition for authority for the receivers to make a contract for the completion of the road t Villamantic, Conn., came up in the Supreme Con rt this forenoon, Judge Gray presiding. There were haif a dozen consellors-at-law in the room, and dozen or more parties in interest. This is the application to the Court to authorize the receivers to make a contract with Mr. Munson for the complemantic, by consent of all parties, as projected in the arrangement made in the United States Court, Judge Shepley presiding, Judge Curtis, representing the Adams Expres

Company, Burdell bondholders and others, showed that there might be objections to the proposed contract. The receivers, he argued, had not the power to make such a contract, which lay in other hands if anywhere. The receivers had certain defined powers and this was not one of them.

Mr. E. Rockwood Hoar made an argument in favor of the Court authorizing the mortgagees to go on with the work of completing the road through the contract alluded to, for the purpose of saving from depraciation the property aiready constructe and make it productive for the benefit of all parties several parallel cases were cited, as that of an aminished house, which needed sating to save it from ruin, an unfinished railroad bridge, liable to be destroyed by a food, &c. No new mortgage was required when in the execution of an existing mortgage could be found all necessary rower. The over agree could be found all necessary rower. ruin, an unfinished rairroad bridge, liable to be destroyed by a food, &c. No new mortrage was required when in the execution of an existing mortgage could be found all necessary power. The property of the corporation was utterly imadequate to satisfy the Burdell mortgage, and the consent of the corporation seemed of hitle consequence. The other parties in interest were agreed, and the Court had undoubtedly the power to authorize the receivers to lucur obligations for future or present sectionent, the payment to be made out of the property before the property is returned, and paid as the expenses of the proper management of their trust, a first expenditure—a bottomary bond, as it were—to secure and make available the assets for the benefit of all. If the Court can order the sale of property under foreclosure of mortgage, it can also order the application of funds to useful and necessary purposes, the payment of the same to be made a charge upon the property. The required expenditure would only be about two per cent of the amount of the debt. The case might be closed in less than three years; so much the better for all parties; and, if adversely, the Court could still order the sale or transfer of some property to satisfy the claim incurred.

Judge Gray expressed the general principles upon Judge Gray expressed the general principles upon

Judge Gray expressed the general principles upon which to-morrow he should issue the decree authorizing the receivers to make the contrast:—That the preservation of the property and the interests of all parties required it; that the contract should be deemed to be a paramount lien on the properties; that certificates of indebtedness be issued by the receivers to Mr. Munson, not negotiable notes, but vouchers to secure subsequent payiment of claims; that an instrument collateral may be issued to the trustee to provide for his action when he shall take possession of the property in the future, under certain circumstances; and that these general principles being so ited, the parties must agree on the details to be embodiled in the decree. Judge Gray aunonneed that he would be in court to-morrow morning for the purpose of issuing the decree. It is proposed to take his decree before Judge Shepley in a few days, and secure from the United States Court the necessary approval and provisions so far as the case is affected by any possible contingencies likely to arise hereafter under the proceeding in that court.

MISSOUR!

Conviction and Sentence of the Laplu Family Murderers-A Tricky New Yorker Ar-

ST. Louis, Dec. 23, 1870. The trial of John Armstrong and Charles Jolly for the murder of the Lapin family, near Potosi, about a month ago, closed yesterday, and after an absence of only three minutes the jury rendered a vergict of murder in the first degree. The murderers were sentenced to be hanged on the 27th of January. William Bunce, of Rochester, N. Y., was arrested

here yesterday, charged with removing the cancellation mark from postage stamps and using them the second time. He will leave for Rochester to-day in charge of an officer from that city.

The New England residents here held a grand fes-Letter from S nater Vance. tival last night in commemoration of the 250th anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims. A large party was present. Navigation is suspended.

WASHINGTON.

The Senatorial Fight Over St. Domingo Still Waging.

SUMNER TRANSUIL AND DEFIANT.

The Sanguinary Chandler Goes for Sumner's Scalp.

A New Danger Threatening Senator Schurz.

George Downing After the German Orator.

CREATING PLACES FOR SOUTHERN PATRIOTS.

Summer a Hero in Deteat-Putile Efforts to Remove Him from the Committee on Foreign

to-day with the result of his fight in the Senate than

he was yesterday. The more he reflects upon it the more clearly is ne convinced that he did nothing more than the duties of his position demanded. He received by to-day's mails a large number of letters rom different parts of the country congratulating him on his speech against Mr. Morton's St. Domingo resolution, and urging him to persevere in his op position to the measure. Some of these letters are from prominent editors, and all of them are from eminent and tried republicans. Of course encourage him. The tone of the metropolitan press, as well as of the provincial journais that have eached here, being rather favorable to him, has had an inspiring effect upon him. Altogether Mr. Sumner is anything but despondent, and seems as far from being demolished as if the belligerent Zach Chandler, the sarcastle Conkling and the logical Morton had not poured out the vials of wrath upon his head. In the course of conversation to-day he stated that he was accustomed to lead minorities. During the last twenty-five years he had been in a constant fight, and from the day when he made his first turned his back upon a principle which he believed to be right for the sake of being in the majority. dent, and those who state differently misren, esent him. He expects to support many measures of President Grant's administration. He still adhered to what he told the President on the memorable the St. Domingo treaty-"Mr. President, am an administration man, and whatever you recommend shall find in me a most careful and considerate attention." This is his position toward the administration.

chairmanship of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations seems, on inquiry, to be more strong and determined than was at first supposed. Mr. Sumner, himself, has had hints about it from various quarters, and he is not quite sure whether it will be lone or not. On the 7th of March next he will have been ten years chairman of this committee, During that time he has had some of the most important measures connected with our relations to other governments since the foundation of the republic. t was the boast of Mr. Seward, after his retirement from the State Department, that he had negotiated two-thirds of all the important treaties to which the government had been a party since its existence Every one of these treaties went through Mr. Sam ner's hands. It is due to Senator Morton to say the he refuses to join in the hue and cry to oust Sumper from his position on the Foreign Relations Competee. The active parties in it appear to be out Zach Chandler and Senator Conkling. Chandler, who was clamorous in favor of removing Schurz returned from the Missouri campaign, is now going around calling for blood. He says somebody must be sacrificed for the good of the party, and he don't care much whether it is Sumner or Schurz. Ever since Conkling entered the Senate he has had an ambition to snub Sumner, and he thinks the time Impunity; but the truth is that, outside of the blustering Chandler and the flery Conking, there is no serious attempt to disturb Samner's position on the committee. Nor will there be any interference with Schurz or with Patterson, of New Hampshire, although, as Sumner said, the latter gentleman has no Germans at his back.

Attempt to Bistmb the Friendly Relation Between Rossia and the United States.

The friendly relations existing between Russia and the United States, and the consequent recipro cal sentiments of kindness, both social and official that obtain between the Russian Minister and our authorities in Washington, seem to be a source of some uneasiness in certain quarters. Statement circulated recently appear to have obtained publicity through the in strumentality of parties who are interested in effecting a change in the diplomatic representation of Russia in this country. There is not the least foundation for any intimations of personal or official unfriendliness between our Secretary of State and Mr. Catacazy. On the contrary, their relations and those of their families are of the most amicable and cordial character. It would appear that parties concerned in the Perkins claim of some eight hundred thousand dollars against the Russian government imagine that the Russian Minister stands in the way of its speedy and satislactory settlement, and that payment would be more probable if Russia had here some other representative. The torged despatches sent last winter over Mr. Catacazy's name to President Grant, in which the Chief Magistrate and other high officers of our government were denounced in the most undiplomatic language, were but the prelude subsequent statements evidently intended to disturb the amicable relations which happly exist between the governments and people of the respective countries. In this connection it may be remarked that the existence of an alleged autograph letter from the President of the United States to the Czar of Russia, placing the American navy at his service in the solution of the Eastern question, is equally failucious. It has been already stated in these despatches, upon proper authority, that no such voluntary tender of our naval forces was ever made to Russia by the President, nor did the Czar ever solicit such assistance. Russia has an abiding condence in her own ability, unaided, to deal su fully not only with her neignbors, but with England. Russia does not fear defeat either in the field, on the Brack Sea or on the Baitle; but it appears that when Prince Gortchakoff demanded the abrogation of the Paris Treaty of 1856 impending trouble in the East which it occasioned caused the spectre of the Alabama claims to assume increased proportions before the conscience-stricken gaze of England. The circulation of the story about the President having written a letter to the Czar is attributed to the officious efforts of an enemy to crehand and Russia on the other. The latest despatches received here from Prince Gortchakoff express a strong desire for the speedy establishment of the proposed extradition and postal treatles between he respective countries, and speak in the most satisfactory manner of the international friendship which exists between them, as well as of his pleasing neronal and official intercourse with the American

The latter of Senator (elect) Vance, of North Carolina, published here to-day in reply to certain accusations against him, excites much comment. He declar s that he acquiesces to and will maintain

Minister in St. Petersburg.

all the legitimate results of the war, and that he earnestly desires unity and the perpetuity of the whole country, its prosperity and honor.

Cabinet Meeting.
At the session of the Cabinet to-day only Secretaries Fish and Boutwell were present. The session insted but a few moments. There will be no other meeting of the Cabinet until after New Year's unless some extraordinary emergency arrises.

Movements of Secretary Bontwell.

The reports which have been in circulation to the effect that Secretary Boutwe'l contemplates a visi to Massachusetts before the election for Senator t the Legislature of that State are probably with oundation. The truth appears to be that Mr. Bont well will not absent himself from Washington Lut after the adjournment of the present session of Con-

A Conflict of Races-The Colored Oysterman After the German "enuter.

Mr. George T. Downing, of oyster fame, has been iere since the opening of the session lobbying to be restored to his position as keeper of the restaura under the House of Representatives, from which b was ousted last winter. In the absence of other employment, Downing has turned in to help ex-Senator Drake to abolish Schurz, of Missourt. B ion to the negro voters of Missouri, Downing construed into a reflection upon the African race at large. Drake, in his reply to Schurz, failed to meet this point, whereupon Downing, as the champion and defender of his race, writes a letter reviewing Schurz's speech, or rather that part of I relating to the negro business in Missouri. Downing mans against the neuro, and he advises the latter to mind their own business and stick to the republica party. In his letter Downing does not give the reasons for his removal as keeper of the House res taurant by the Committee on Public Buildings and

Popularity of General Schenel; in England to-day expressed much satisfaction at the appoint ment of General Schenck as Minister to England He has great faith in the good judgment of Gener Schenck, and he thinks he will produce a favoral land. Mr. Thornton has no information from hi government that the fishery question is to be ad however, that some action should be taken before the return of the fishing season, in order to preven difficulty between the New England fishermen and the people of the New Dominion. Bonds of incumbents to Continue in Force

Until Their Successors are Confirmed. Some days ago Acting Attorney General Bristow Louisiana, and, in response to him and to other inquirers, gave an informal opinion, but without the roughly examining the subject, that the withdraws of a Presidential nomination to the Senate in th place of an officer suspended, would confirm, to a certain extent, the suspension, and perhaps release the bondsmen of the person sought to be removed Therefore yesterday, after a brief discussion, the Senate declined a compliance with the request of the President to withdraw the nomination Blanchard to be Postmaster of New Orleans, in place of Lowell, suspended, for the purpose only of fixing a precedent by the passage of a resoluti reject on of a nominee, the old incumbent remain without fling a new bond, until his successor shall be appointed, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. It was thought the precedent could be established only in the manner herein stated and without disrespect to the President.

Bill for the Transportation of Spirits in Bond. F. O. Boyd, of the firm of Boyd Brothers & Hole son, of New York, representing numerous Western distilleries, has had an interview with the Secretary of the Treasury, Acting Commissioner of the Intern Revenue and others, the object being to procure th passage of a law allowing the transportation of spirits in bond from the West to the scabourd. The Secretary said there would be no unnecessary obstacles placed in the way of exportation of our surplus products, but the Department would not sanction any bil unless it were properly guarded to prevent trauds. This subject will, after the holidays, be brought before the Committee of Ways and Mean Laws Against Delinquent Pilot s and Engineer

to Be Enforced.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day address the following but J. A. B. Perguson, Supervisi Inspector, New York city:-

Inspector, New York city:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 23, 1870.

SIR—I am in receipt of your letter of the 22d instant, relative to the views entertained by the local inspector at New York concerning delinquentics and engineers and steam vessels remaining without inspection, and asking for positive instructions for the future guidance of such inspectors in the premises. In reply, you are informed that inspections are appointed to execute the laws governing the inspection of steam vessel; and the licensing of pilots and engineers of such steam vessels. It is, therefore, clearly their duty to watch over every part therefore, clearly their districts for the purpose of de-tecting all violations of the laws and of prompty re-porting the same to the proper officer of the govern-ment, with a view to having the prescribed penal-ties enforced against all offenders. You will please issue instructions to your local hispectors in accord-ance with the above. Very respectfully, GEORGE S. BOUTWALL, Secretary. To E. R. FEBGUSON, Supervising Inspector, New York etc.

Trial of Defaulting Naval Pay unsteres,

The naval court martial, convened here to try the cases of alleged defaulting paymasters, has adjourned until after the hondays. The case of Pavmaster Girand will then be taken up, and then the case of Paymaster Forbes Parker. reported, has left the country, but the Court will. neverthele s, proceed with the case, he having, it is said, admirted a defalcation of \$45,000.

Assistant Private Secretary to the President P. Luckey, of Illinois, who has for some months been employed as a clerk at the Executive Mansion, was several days ago appointed by the President his assistant private secretary, in the place of James T. Elv. resigned. Undocumented Steamtogs Subject to Extra

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that steamtugs owned in the United States, but undocu mented, are not of the United States, and are, there fore, liable for the payment of fifty cents a ton upon the admeasurement of every documented vessel of the United States towed by them. Steamtugs undocumented, and trading from place to place in a dis trict, are subject to the payment of allen tonnage

The Maritime Interests of Great Britain. The State Department has directed Mr. Moran, Secretary of the American Legation at London, to send by cable, at the earliest opportunity, statistics of the maritime strength of Great Britain at the present time, and particul rly what has been the increase in her shipping during the last four years. These facts will be submitted to the President for his information, with a view to his sending a special message to Congress on the subject of our shipping laws and interests. Officers Retired from the Army.

Of the officers of the army who have already been honorably discharged on their own application 111 have to date received certificates from the Third. Auditor of their non-indebtedness to the government and have had their accounts passed by the second Auditor. They have been paid one year's pay from January 1, 1871, in accordance with the provisions of the bill providing for the reduction of the

army.
Southern Patriots to Be Providel For. It is expected that Congress will, on reassembling after the holidays, authorize an increase of force in ome of the departments. The new positions will be given to Southern men exclusively, the members of Congress from the Southern States claiming that they are almost wholly without representation in any of the executive departments, and this merease

will be made in order to satisfy their demands for public patronage. Increase of Fruit Distillerler

From reports already received at the Internal Revenue Bureau it appears that during the past fiscal year there were 3,470 fruit distilleries in operation, and it is expected that complete returns will show that there were not less than 4,000 fruit stills running during that period, while for the previous fiscal year there were but 1,750 fruit stills registered in the Bureau. This large is crease is attributed to the abundance of the fruit crop and he regulations issued by the Bureat encouraging this class of dis-